

NE Drought Conditions CARC Update: December 2011

**Mark Svoboda and Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center
University of Nebraska-Lincoln**

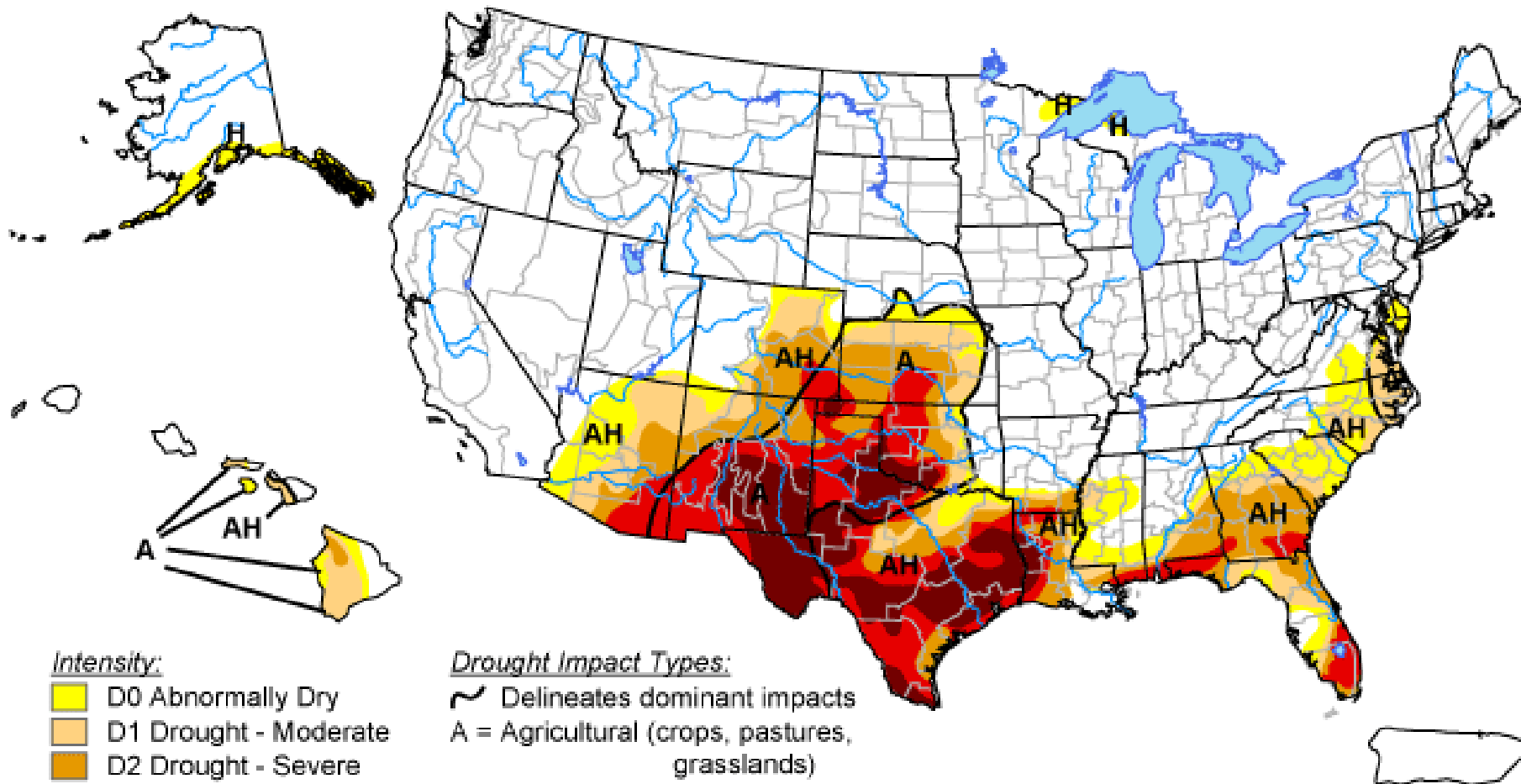
**Al Dutcher, State Climatologist
School of Natural Resources
University of Nebraska-Lincoln**

Current Conditions around Nebraska and the region...

U.S. Drought Monitor

May 17, 2011

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:

- Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



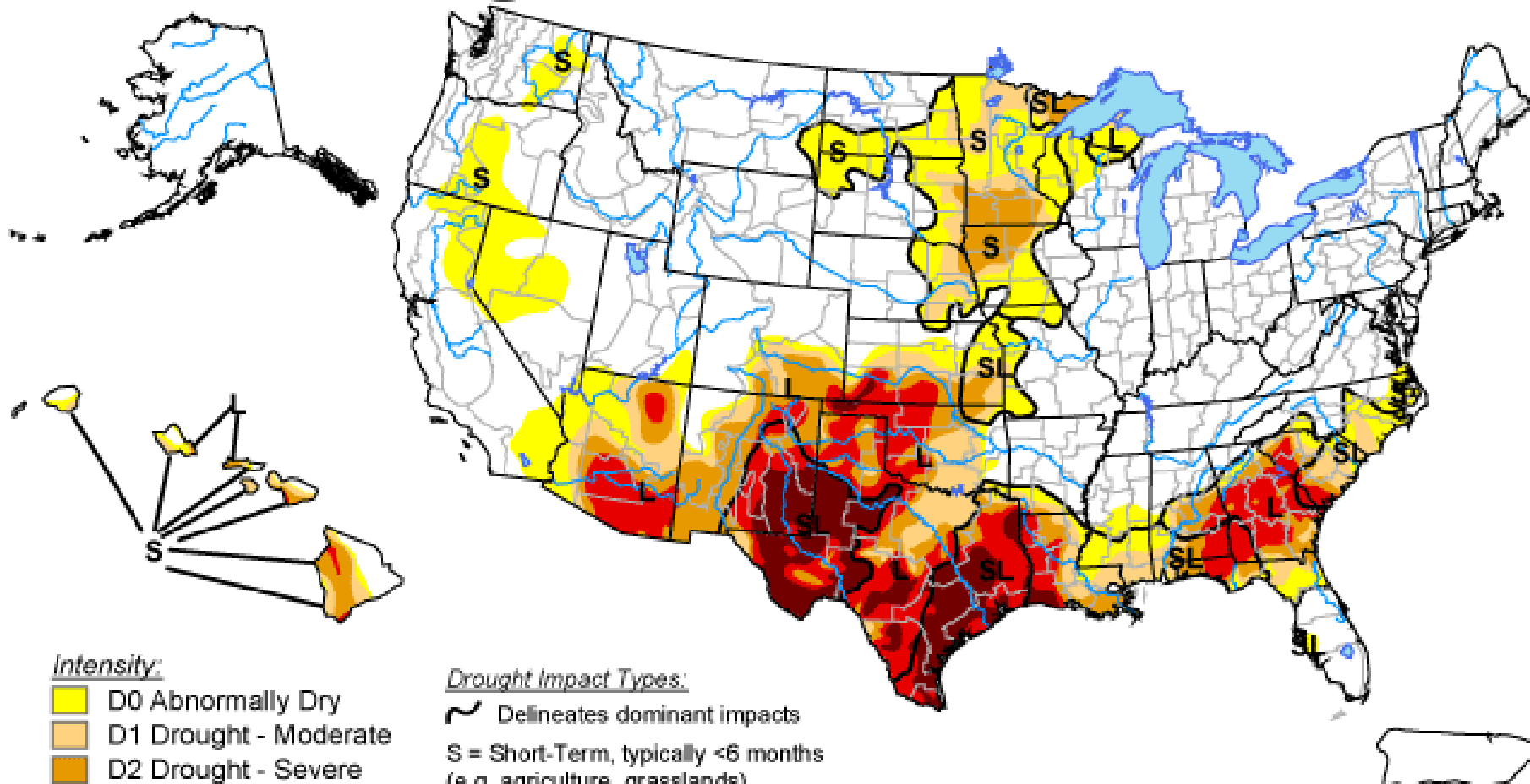
Released Thursday, May 19, 2011

Author: David Miskus, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

U.S. Drought Monitor

December 13, 2011

Valid 7 a.m. EST



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>



Released Thursday, December 15, 2011

Author: Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

U.S. Drought Monitor

December 13, 2011

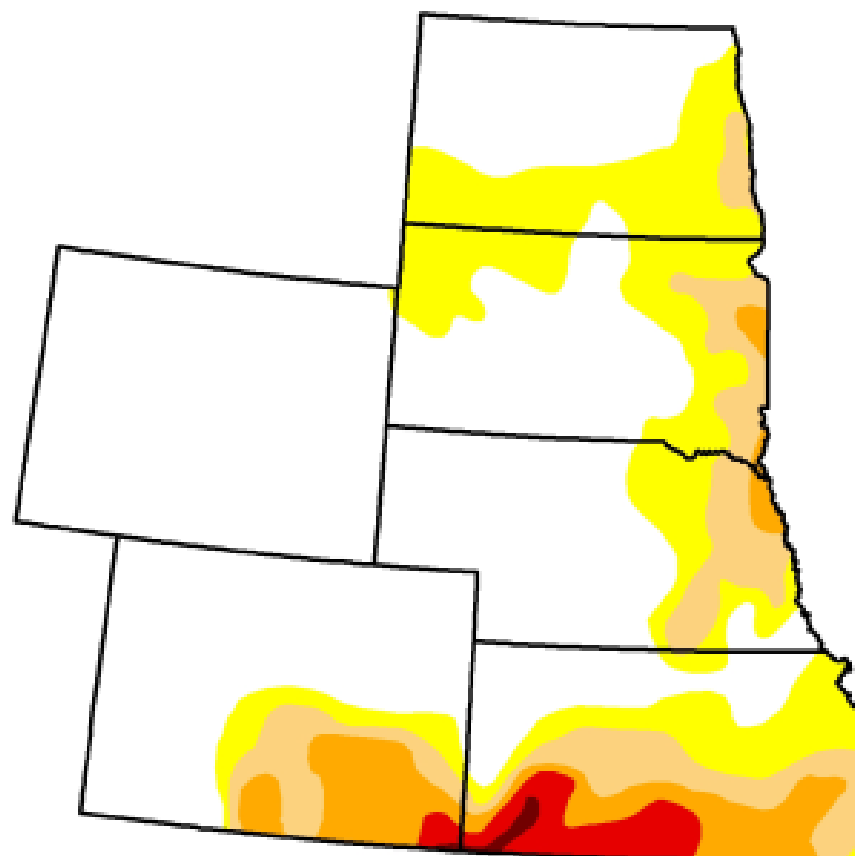
Valid 7 a.m. EST

High Plains

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	63.68	36.32	17.90	8.62	2.59	0.27
Last Week (12/06/2011 map)	63.46	36.54	18.05	9.11	2.59	0.27
3 Months Ago (09/13/2011 map)	64.67	35.33	16.76	12.75	6.98	2.96
Start of Calendar Year (12/28/2010 map)	60.35	39.65	19.57	2.63	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year (09/27/2011 map)	70.09	29.91	17.44	11.97	6.22	2.96
One Year Ago (12/07/2010 map)	66.61	33.39	13.59	2.04	0.00	0.00

Intensity:



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<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>



Released Thursday, December 15, 2011

Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

U.S. Drought Monitor

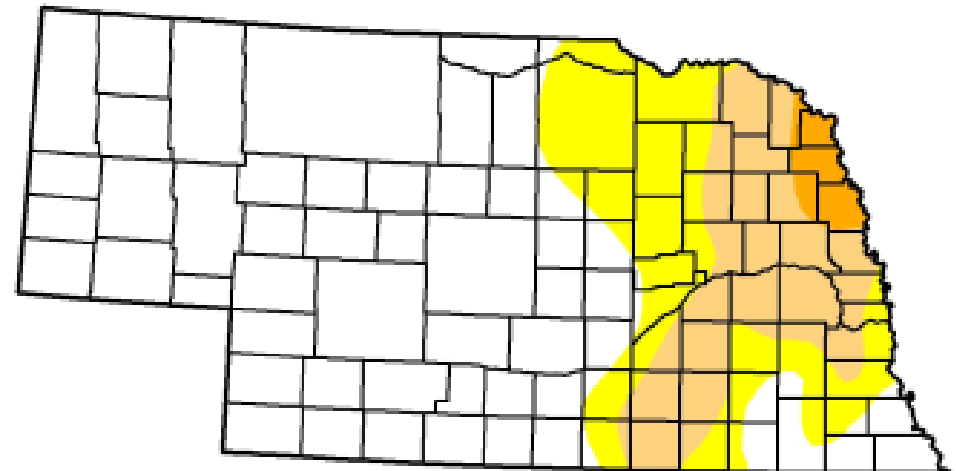
December 13, 2011

Valid 7 a.m. EST

Nebraska

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	68.47	31.53	15.50	1.91	0.00	0.00
Last Week (12/06/2011 map)	68.47	31.53	15.50	1.91	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago (09/13/2011 map)	59.90	40.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year (12/28/2010 map)	54.09	45.91	9.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year (09/27/2011 map)	75.70	24.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago (12/07/2010 map)	63.40	36.60	9.95	0.00	0.00	0.00

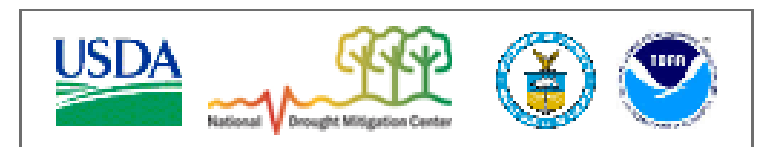


Intensity:



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>



Released Thursday, December 15, 2011

Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

Drought Monitor Archives

Maps

Tables

Animations

1999 Archive

GIS Data

Nebraska

Drought Severity

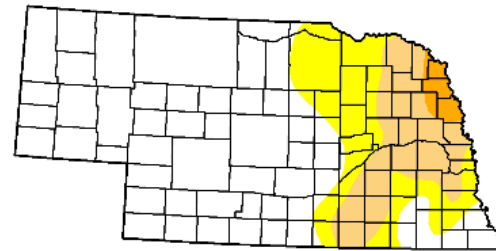
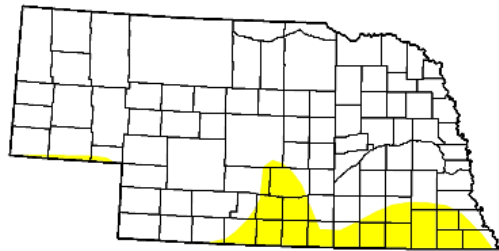
D0 - Abnormally Dry

D1 Drought - Moderate

D2 Drought - Severe

D3 Drought - Extreme

D4 Drought - Exceptional



<< May 17, 2011 >>

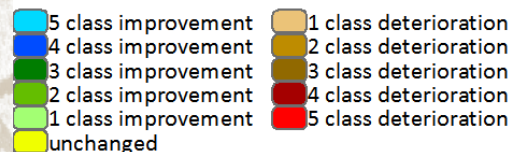
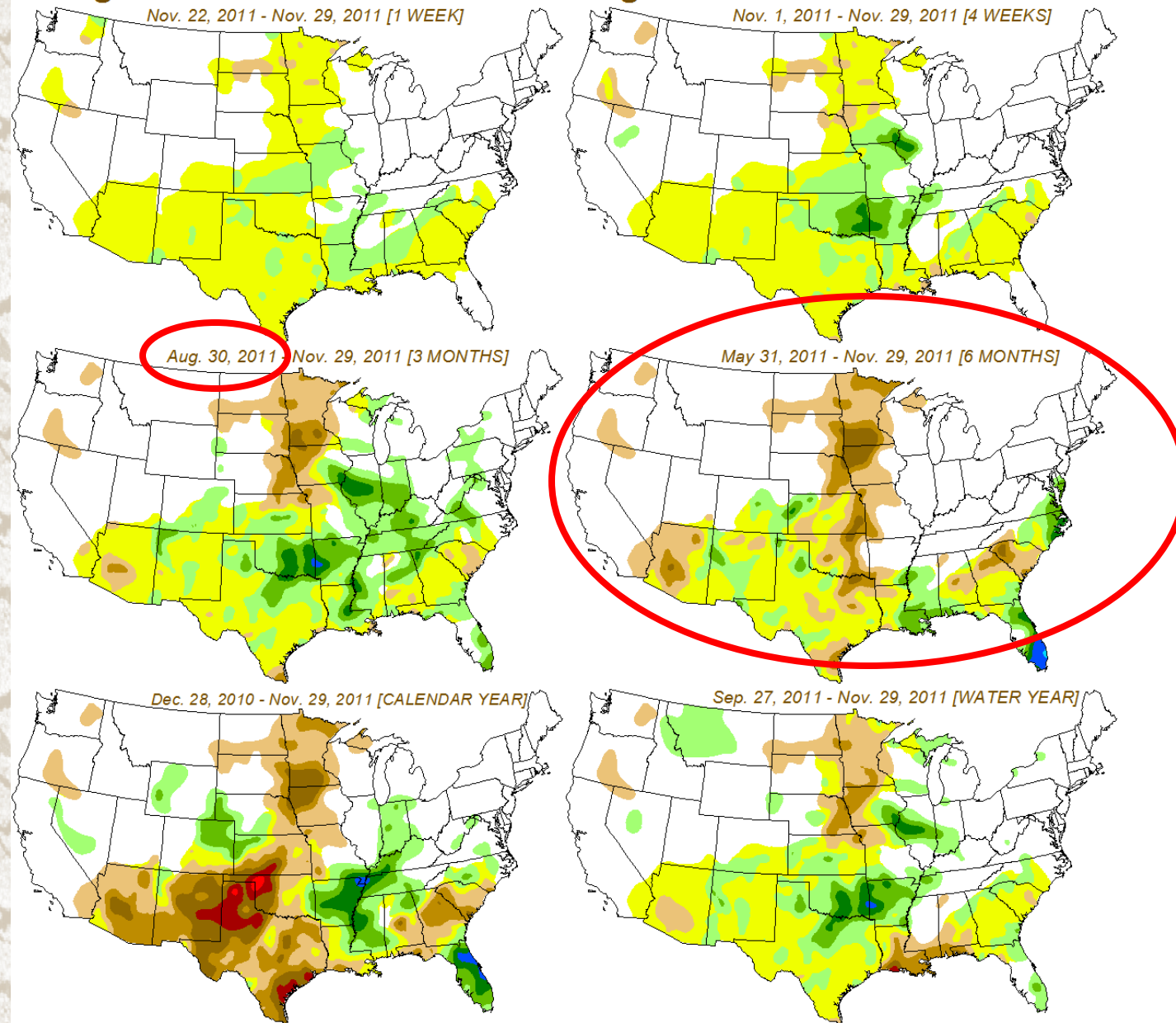


<< December 13, 2011 >>



Week	Nothing	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
May 17, 2011	87.93	12.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
December 13, 2011	68.47	31.53	15.50	1.91	0.00	0.00

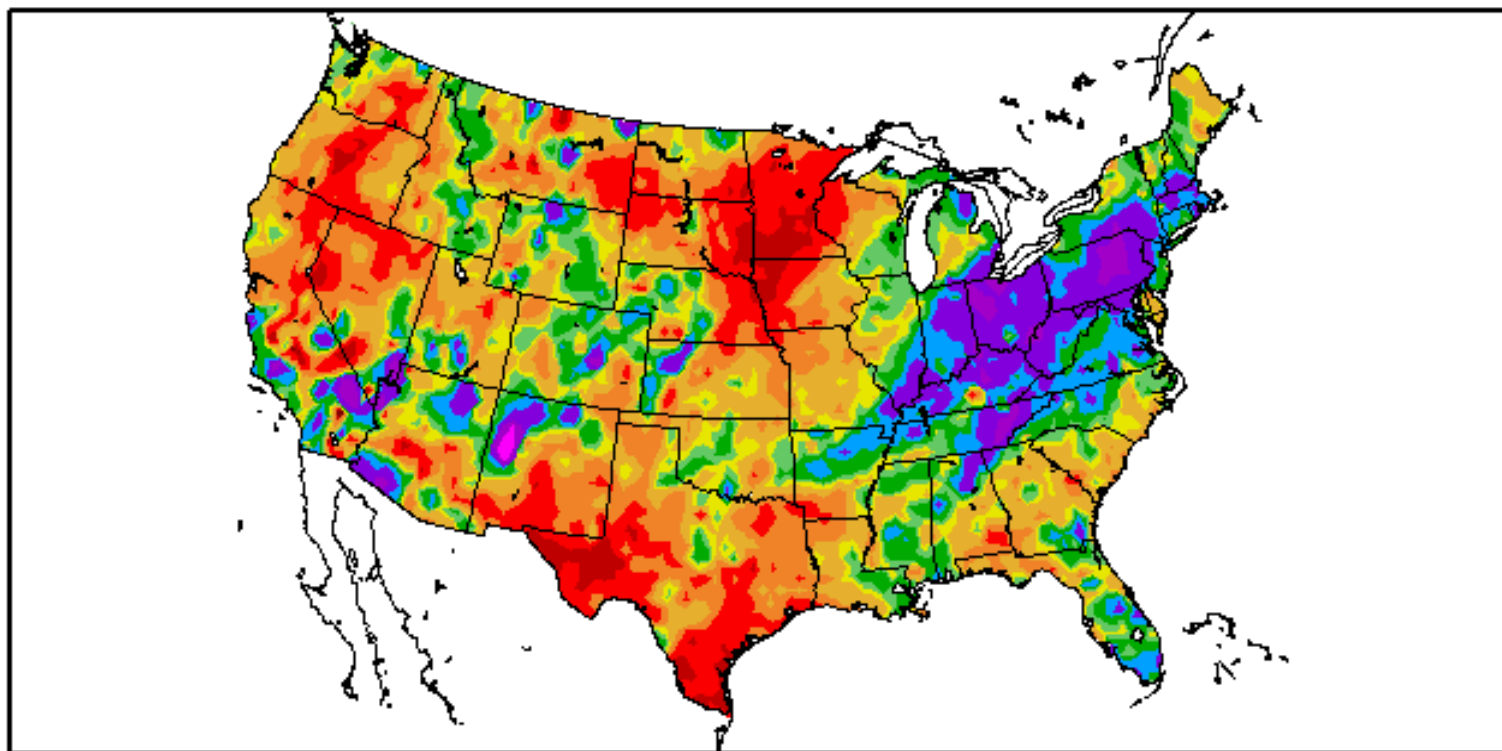
Drought Monitor Classification Changes for Selected Time Periods



These maps depict approximate changes in drought intensity from selected initial times to the current week, with no consideration given to intervening weeks. The change calculations are based on interpolated 4 km grids of the Drought Monitor depiction, and as a result, will be smoother than if based on the published version.

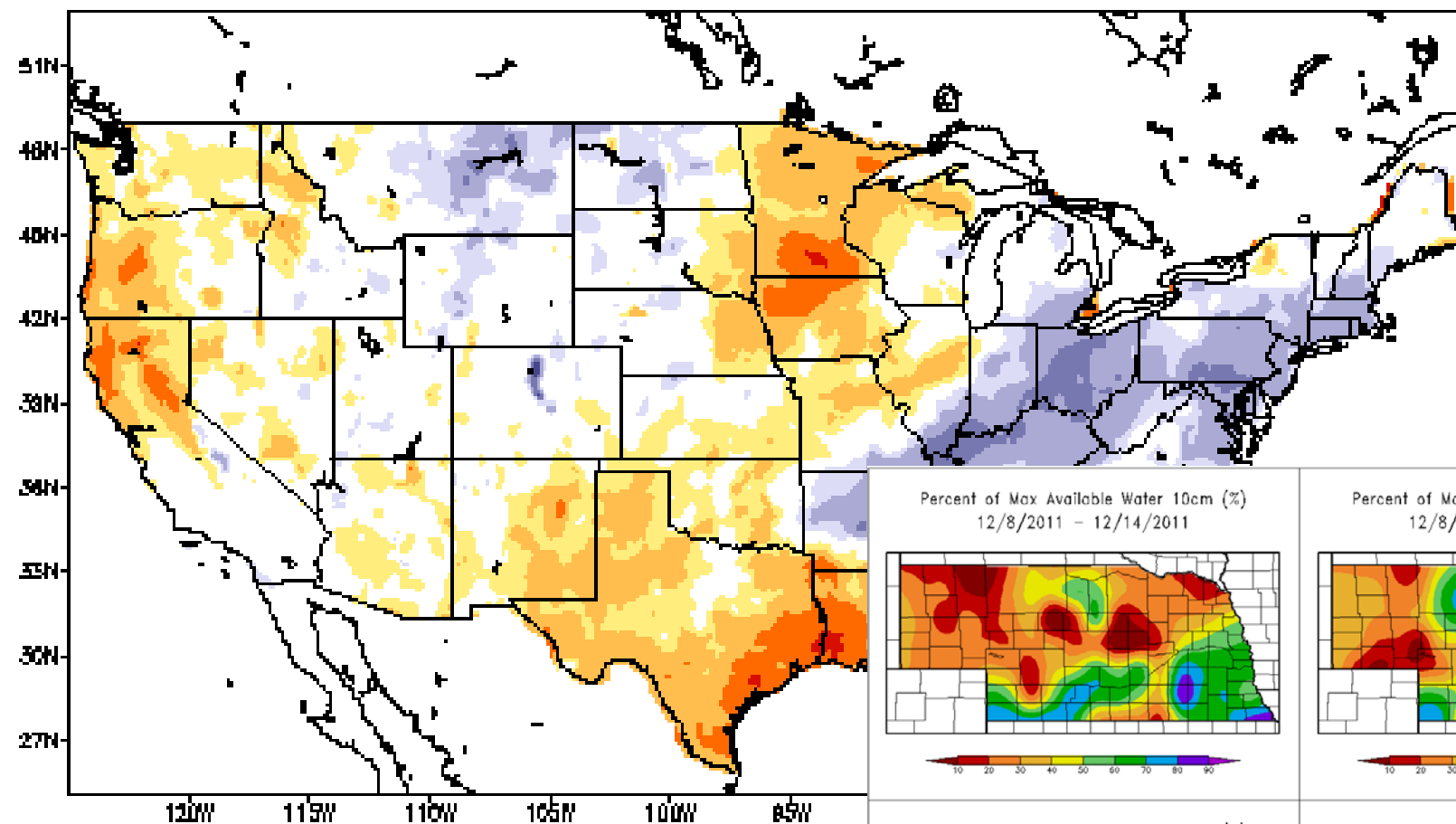
Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)

9/1/2011 – 11/30/2011

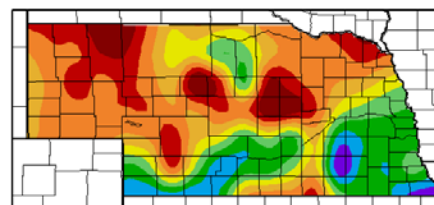


Generated 12/11/2011 at HPRCC using provisional data.

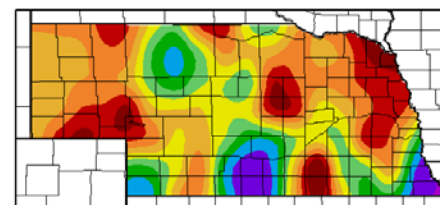
Ensemble-Mean - Current Total Column Soil Moisture Anomaly (mm) NCEP NLDAS Products Valid: DEC 09, 2011



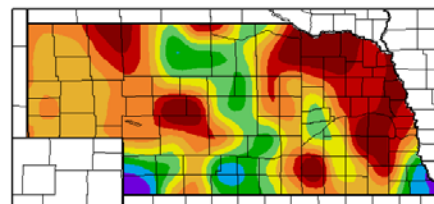
Percent of Max Available Water 10cm (%)
12/8/2011 - 12/14/2011



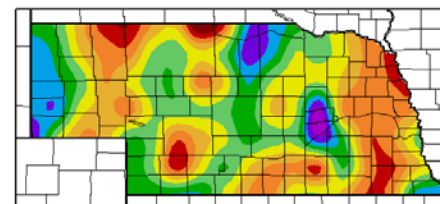
Percent of Max Available Water 25cm (%)
12/8/2011 - 12/14/2011



Percent of Max Available Water 50cm (%)
12/8/2011 - 12/14/2011



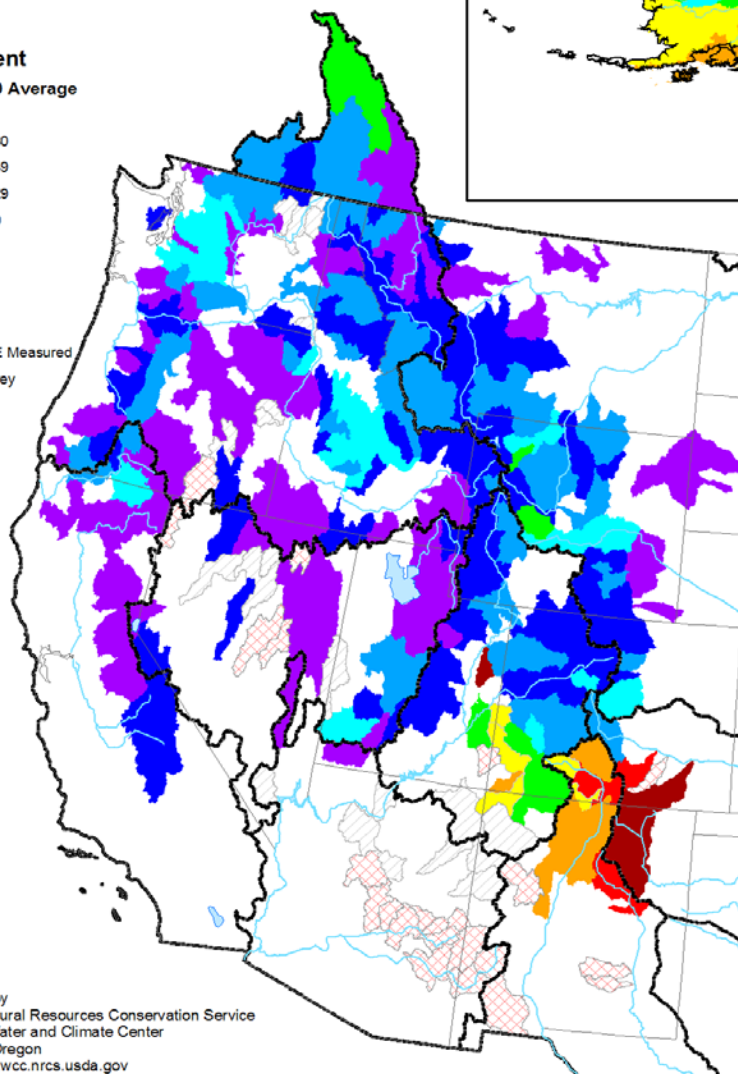
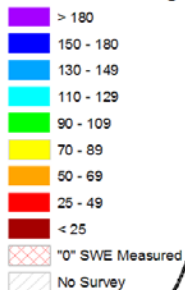
Percent of Max Available Water 100cm (%)
12/8/2011 - 12/14/2011



Mountain Snowpack as of May 1, 2011

Percent

1971 to 2000 Average

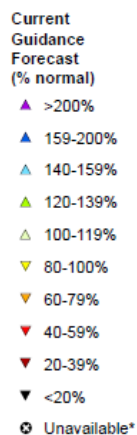


Prepared by
USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service
National Water and Climate Center
Portland, Oregon
<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>

Current Guidance Forecast as Percent of 1971-2000 Normal

Dec 15, 2011

For guidance only



* Forecast unavailable due
to insufficient realtime data
or low forecast skill

Provisional Data
Subject to Revision



Prepared by the USDA/NRCS National Water and Climate Center
Portland, Oregon http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/wsf/daily_forecasts.html
Based on data from
ftp://wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/data/water/wcs/daily_forecast/SummaryOutput.csv
Science contact: Jim.Marron@por.usda.gov 503 414 3047

*This is a completely automated objective product
based on SNOTEL data. This product is not meant
to replace or supersede the official forecasts produced
in coordination with the National Weather Service.*

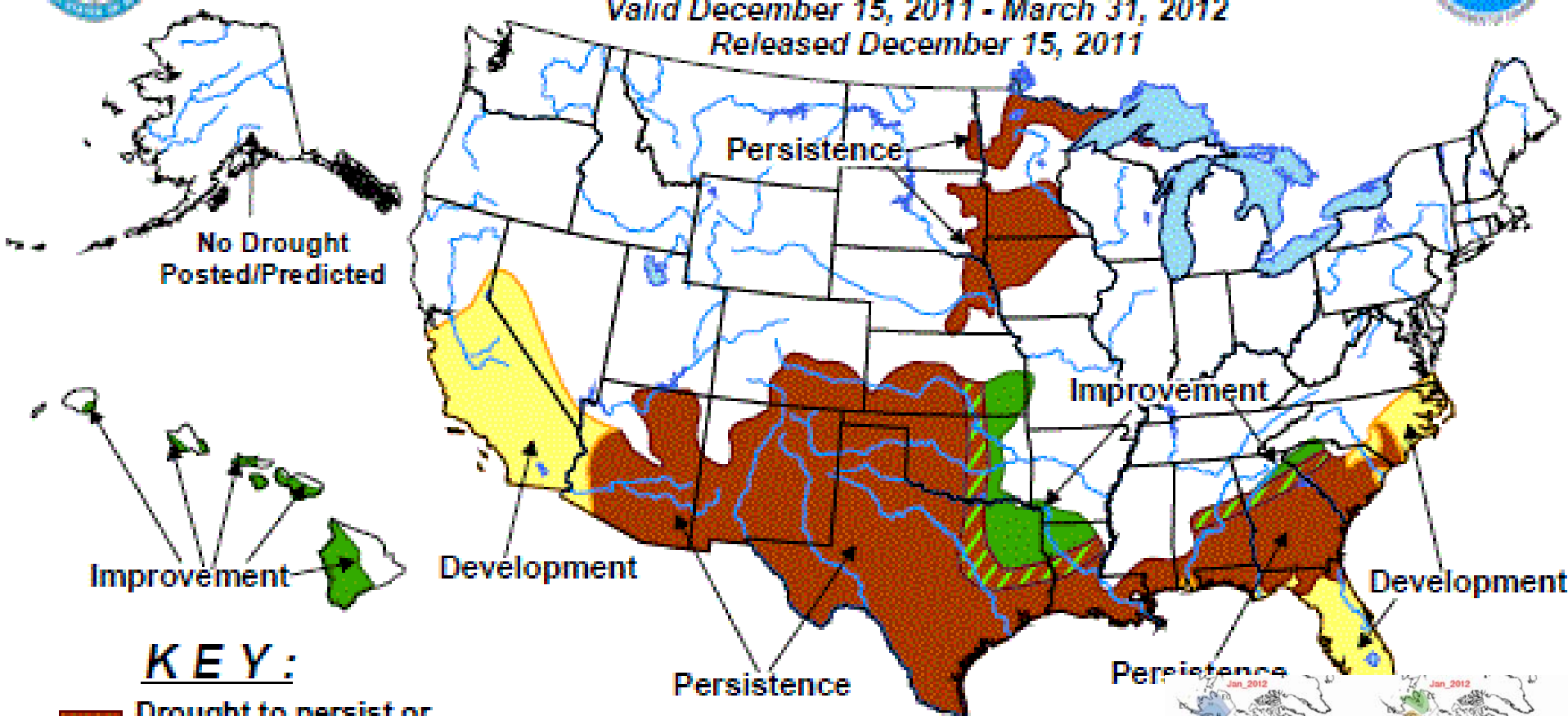


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid December 15, 2011 - March 31, 2012

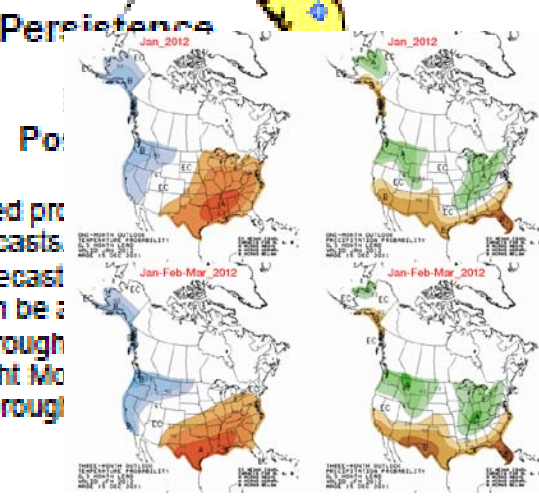
Released December 15, 2011



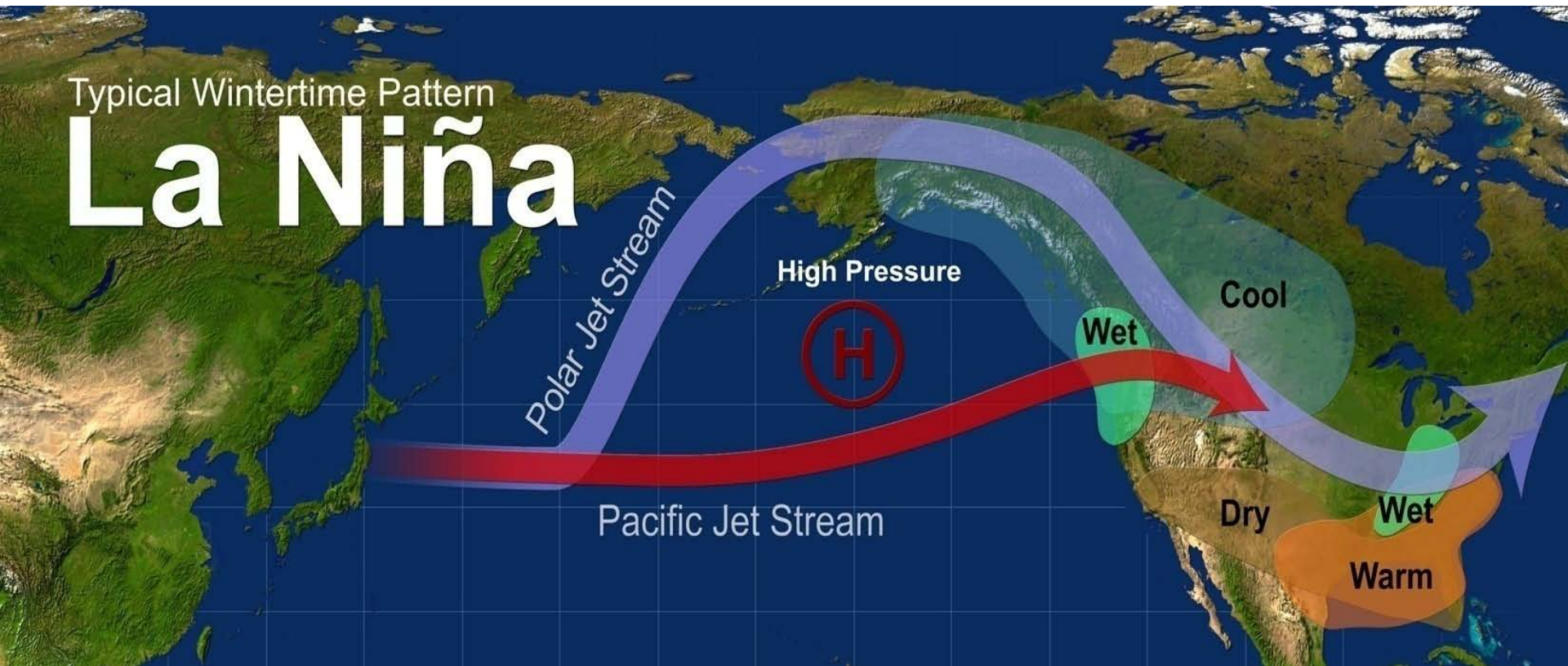
KEY:

- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. — such as individual storms — cannot be accurately forecast. Use caution for applications — such as crops — that can be affected. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor. For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. Areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Index but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

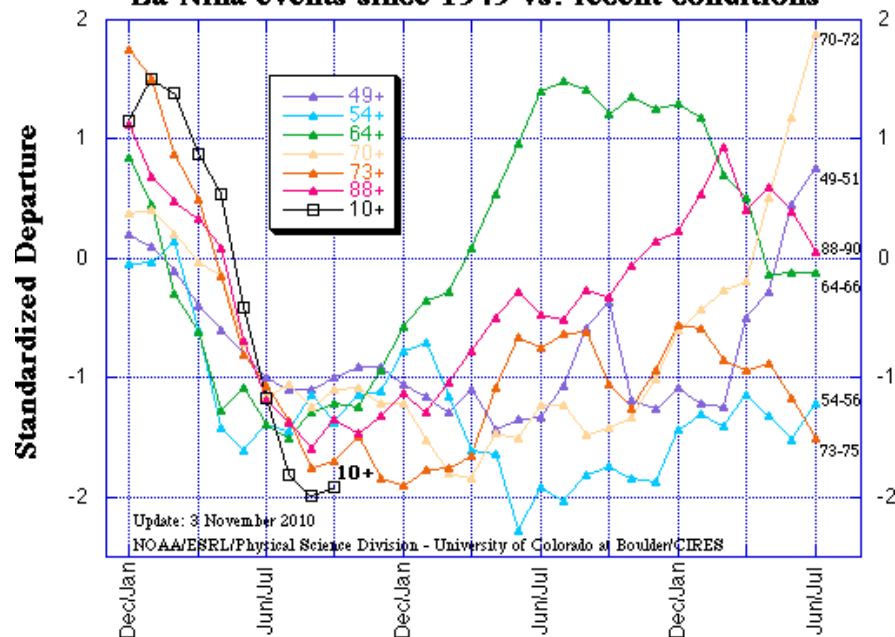


Typical US Temperature, Precipitation and Jet Stream Patterns during La Niña Winters



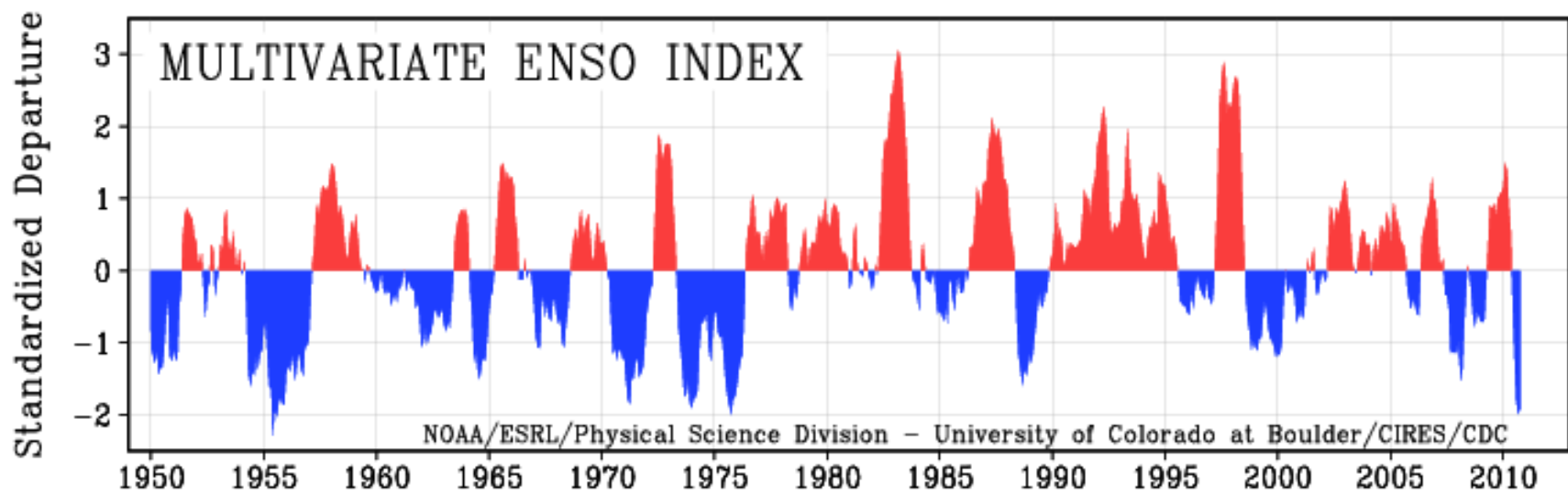
Multivariate ENSO Index (MEI)

Multivariate ENSO Index (MEI) for six strong La Niña events since 1949 vs. recent conditions



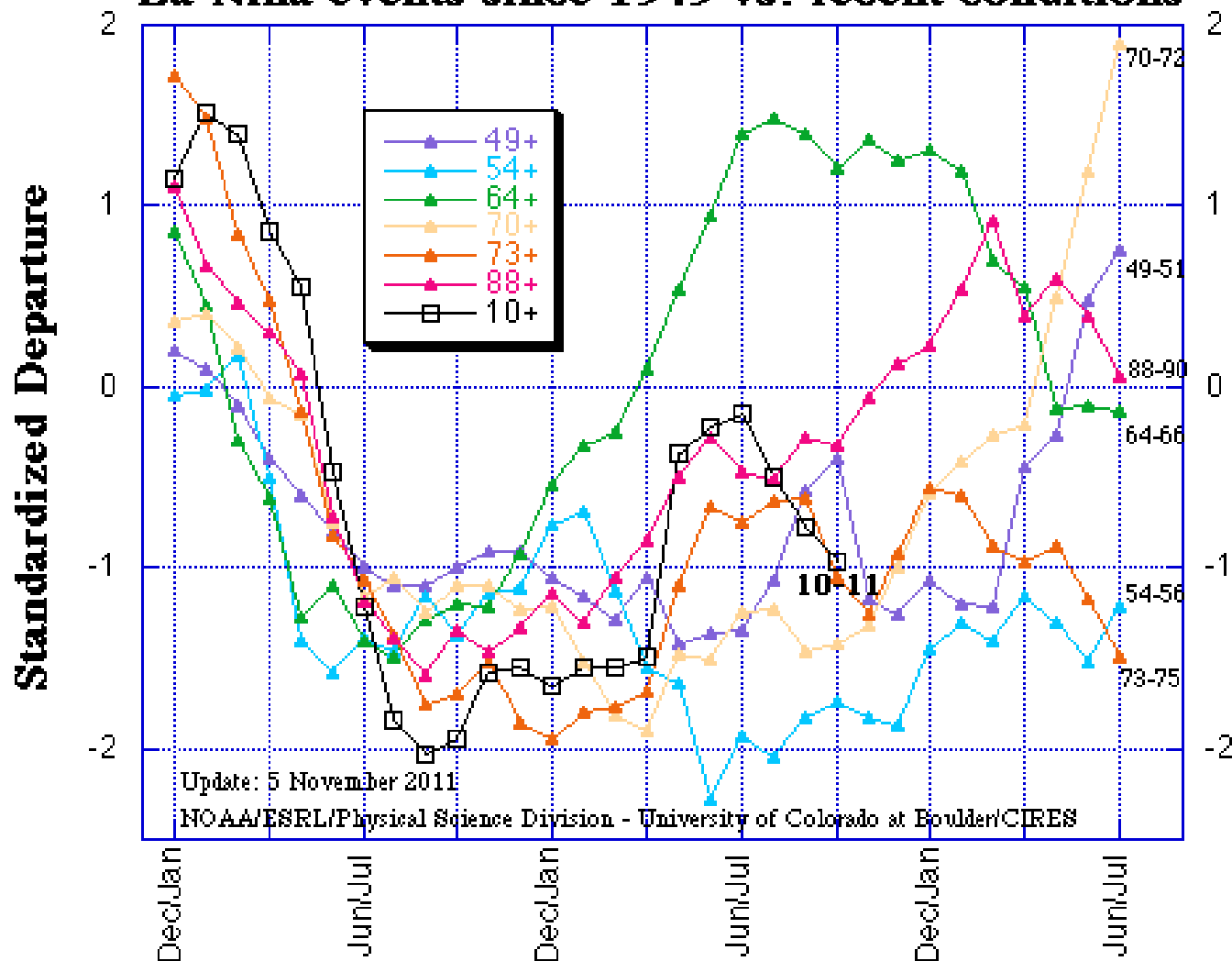
Based on several variables:

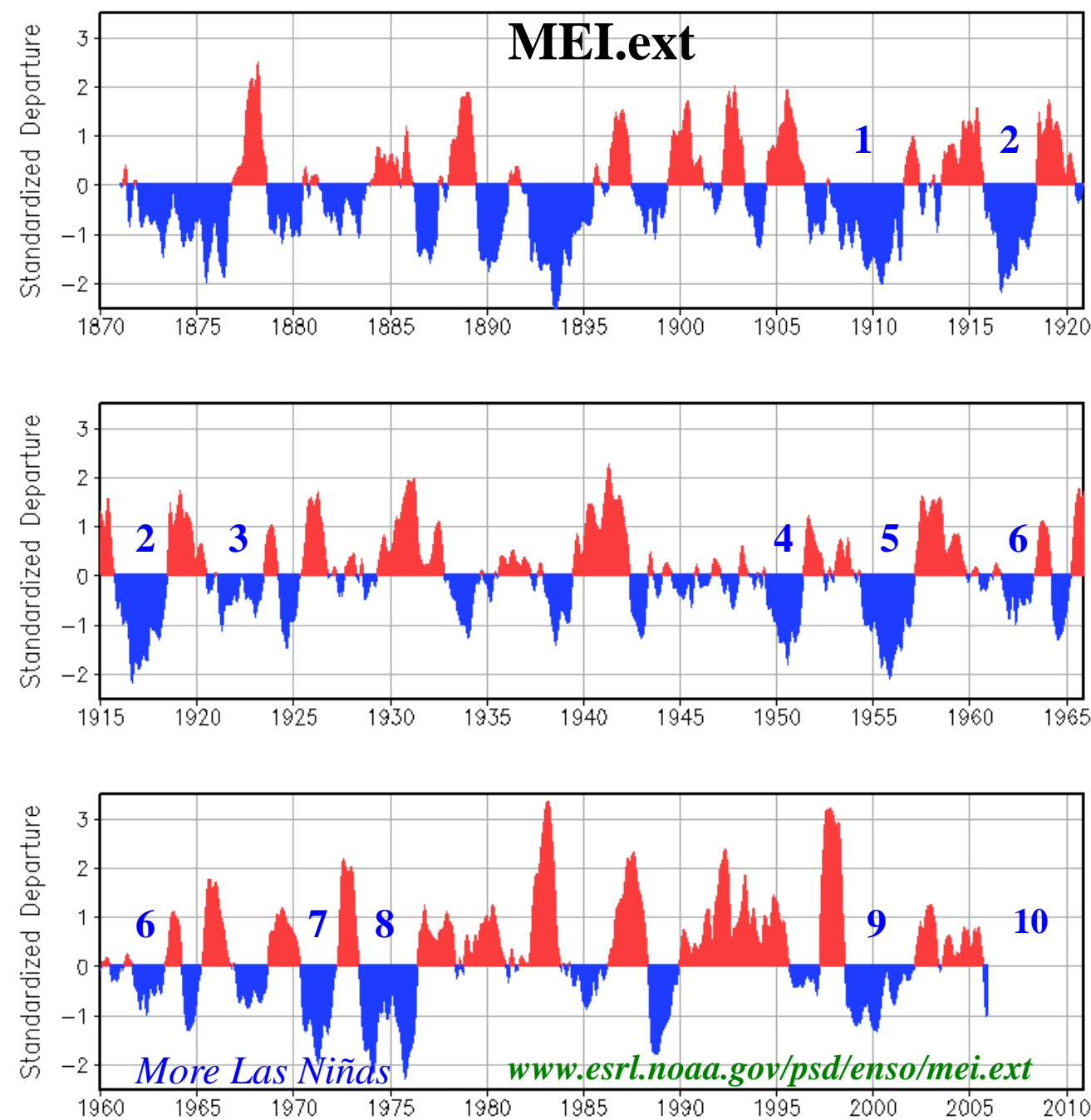
- SST's
- Surface pressure
- Winds
- Air temperature
- Cloudiness



Multivariate ENSO Index: recent and six strong La Niña events

Multivariate ENSO Index (MEI) for six strong La Niña events since 1949 vs. recent conditions

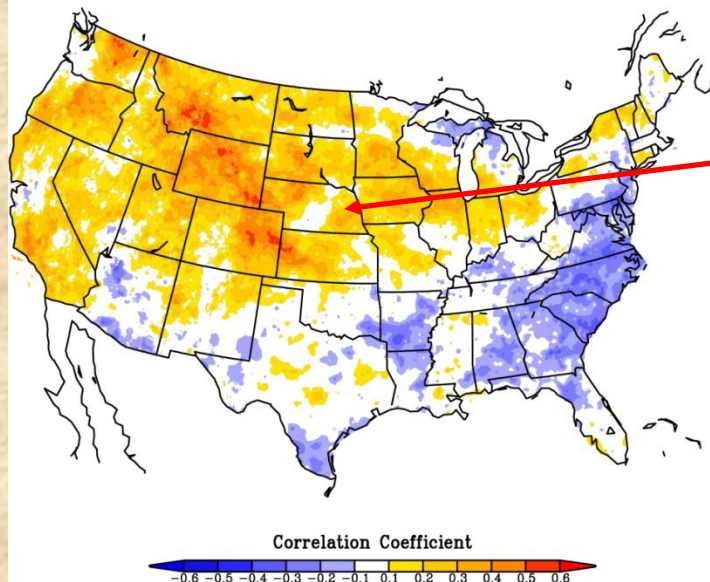




Odds are about 2:1 for large Las Niñas to double-dip (2-year event), both pre-1950 and since then...

There were *10* 'Double-dip' (+ 4 'triple-delights'): Las Niñas in last century: **1908-11**, **16-18**, **21-23**, **49-51**, **54-57**, **61-63**, **70-72**, **73-76**, **1998-2001**, **2007-09**

JJA Precipitation versus MEI (1956–2005)

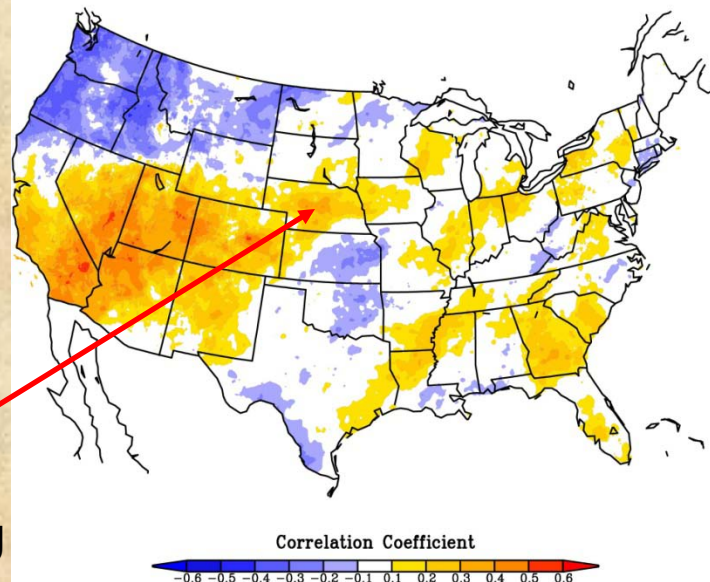


Seasonal cycle of ENSO impacts

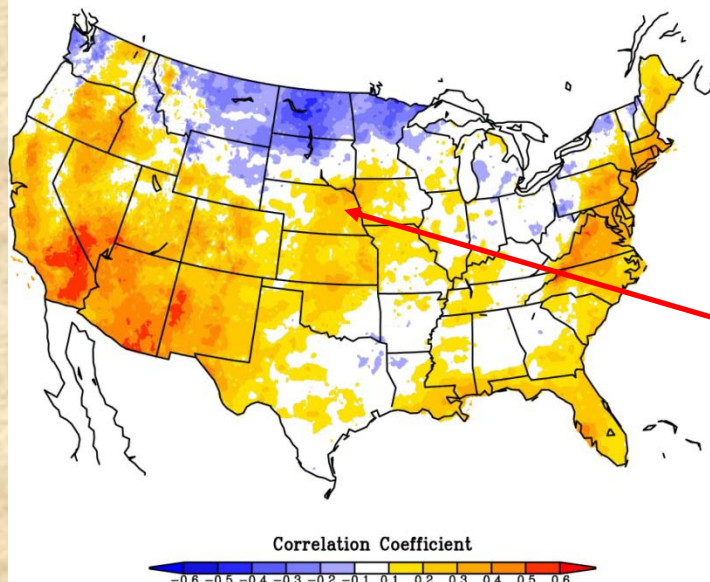
Summer (left) most of NE correlates positively with MEI/ENSO (**dry during La Niña**);

Fall (top right): NE still shows a sign of this correlation, being typically **dry** during La Niña';

SON Precipitation versus MEI (1956–2005)



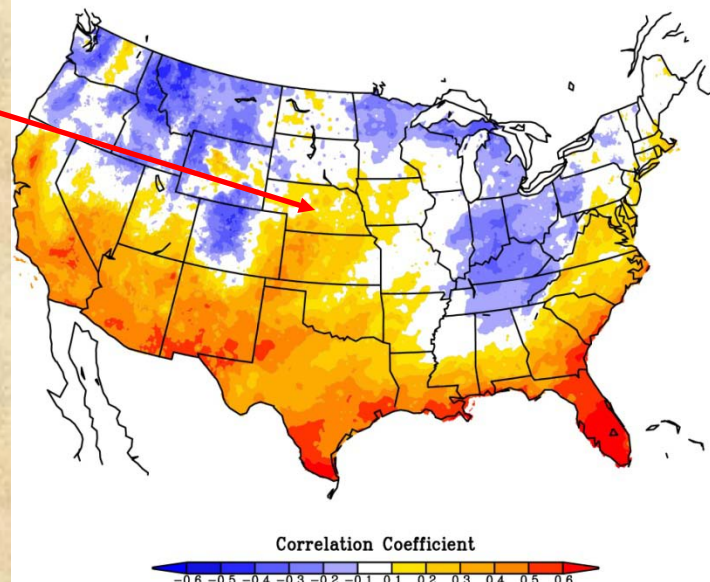
MAM Precipitation versus MEI (1956–2005)



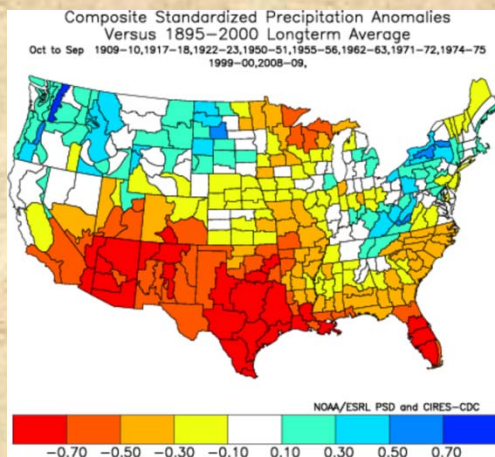
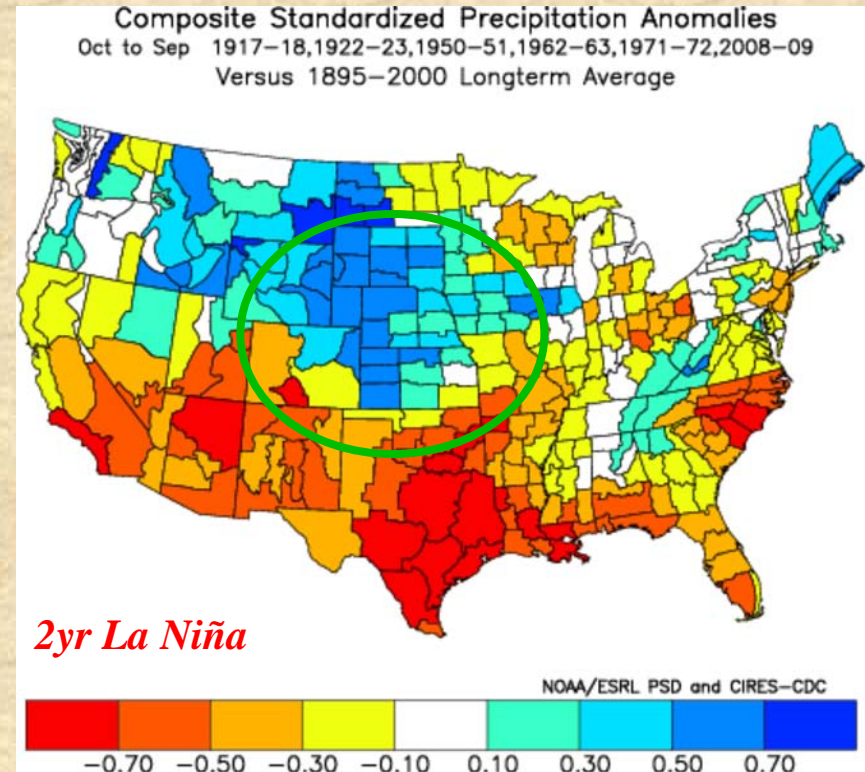
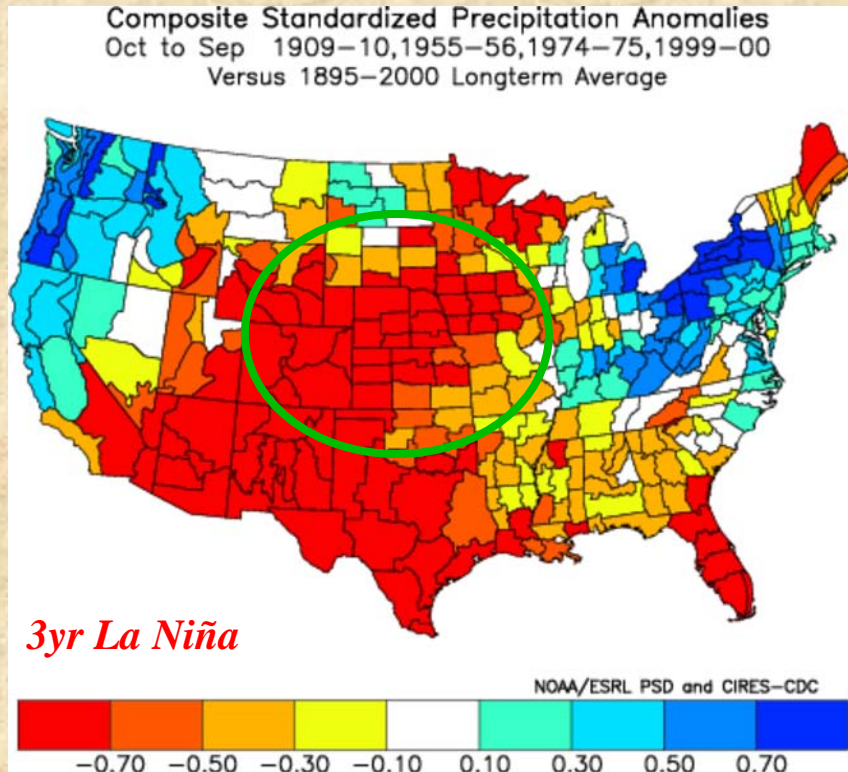
Winter (bottom right): NE still has a positive (**dry**) correlation with MEI;

Spring (bottom left): NE continues trend towards **dry** La Niña conditions.

DJF Precipitation versus MEI (1956–2005)



2nd year La Niña composites for October-September

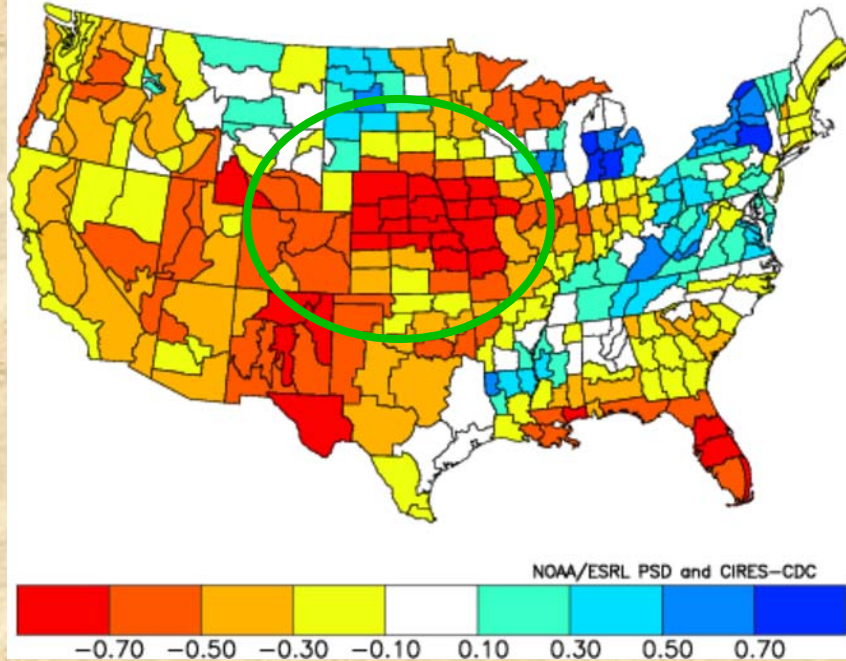


Top left is 2nd Water Year composite for 4 La Niña events that lasted LONGER than two years, top right is same for 6 events that ended before Year 3 began; bottom left shows the average of all 10.

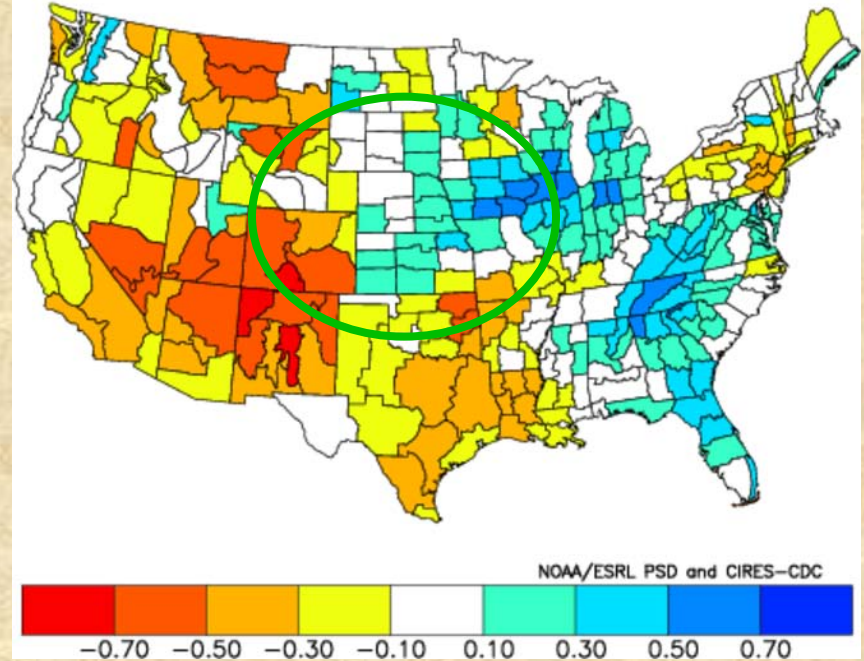
Incidentally, every one of the six non-La Niña events in Year 3 actually turned into an El Niño!

2nd spring La Niña composites

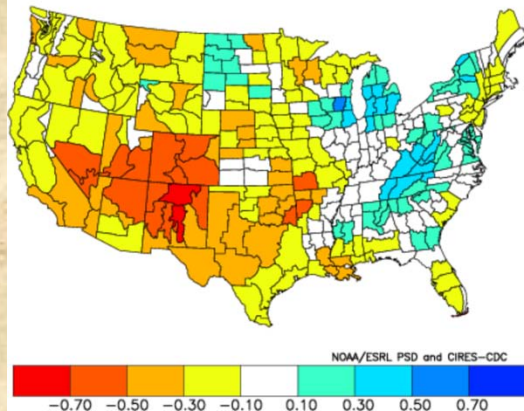
Composite Standardized Precipitation Anomalies
Mar to May 1910,1956,1975,2000
Versus 1895–2000 Longterm Average



Composite Standardized Precipitation Anomalies
Mar to May 1918,1923,1951,1963,1972,2009
Versus 1895–2000 Longterm Average

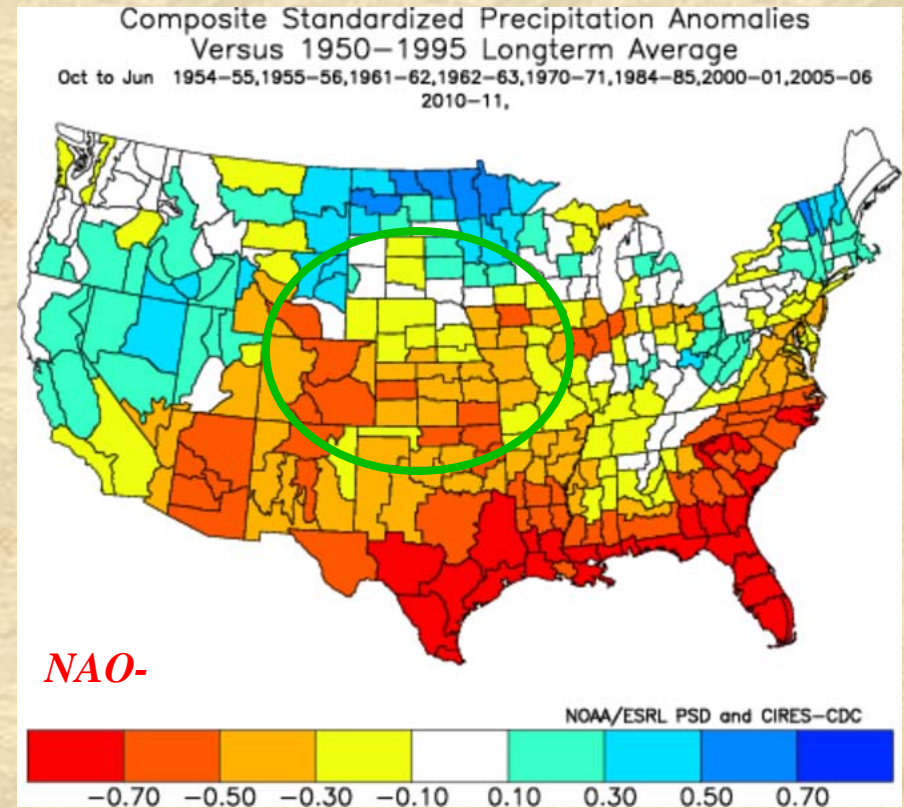
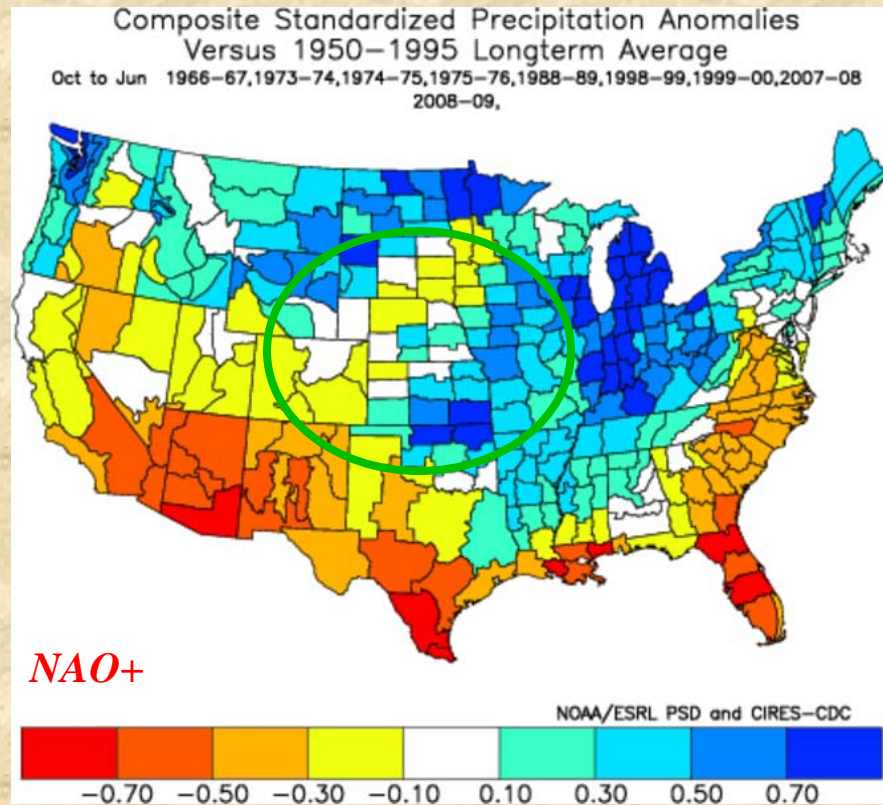


Composite Standardized Precipitation Anomalies
Mar to May 1910,1918,1923,1951,1956,1963,1972,1975,2000,2009
Versus 1895–2000 Longterm Average



Top left is 2nd Water Year composite for 4 La Niña events that lasted LONGER than two years, top right is same for 6 events that ended before Year 3 began – *big difference for NE!!*

(N)AO & La Niña



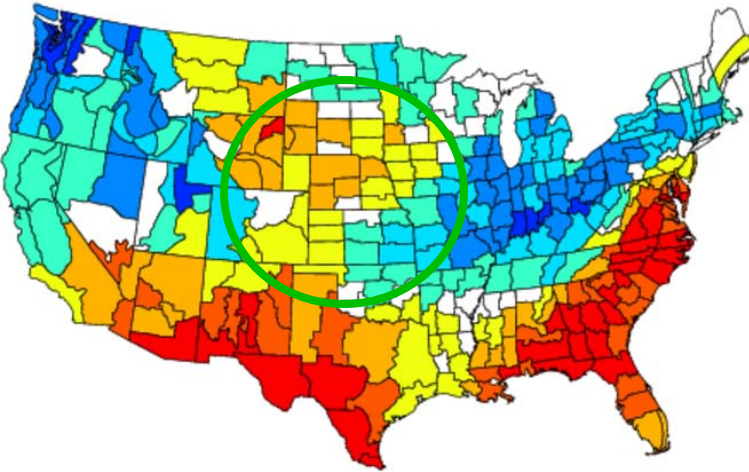
While another negative NAO winter would not help with the current drought, the evidence so far is conflicting – **summer NAO was extremely negative** (which tends to re-emerge in winter), but **May SST was more consistent with return to positive NAO this winter**;

sunspot link has been claimed recently, but the **current sunspot cycle is actually approaching a feeble peak** so it would not support another negative NAO winter...

La Niña precipitation with positive AMO phase

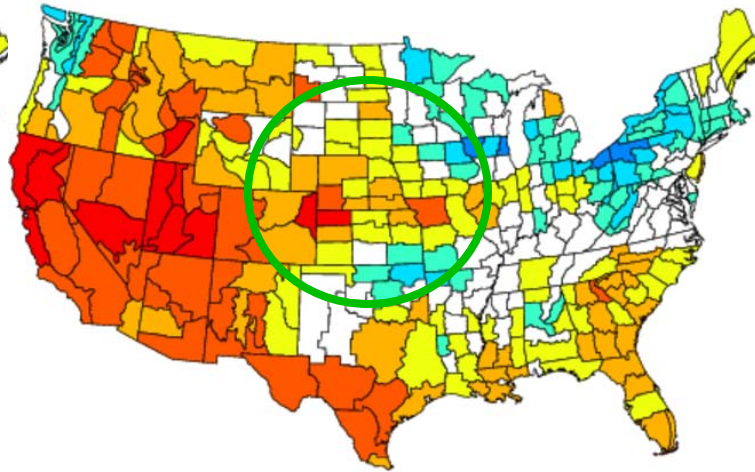
Composite Standardized Precipitation Anomalies
Versus 1895–2000 Longterm Average

Dec to Feb 1998–99, 1999–00, 2007–08, 1933–34, 1942–43, 1949–50, 1950–51, 1954–55, 1955–56,



Composite Standardized Precipitation Anomalies
Mar to May 1999, 2000, 2008, 1934, 1943, 1950, 1951, 1955, 1956

Versus 1895–2000 Longterm Average



NOAA/ESRL PSD and CIRES–CDC

–0.70 –0.50 –0.30 –0.10 0.10 0.30 0.50 0.70

–0.70 –0.50 –0.30 –0.10

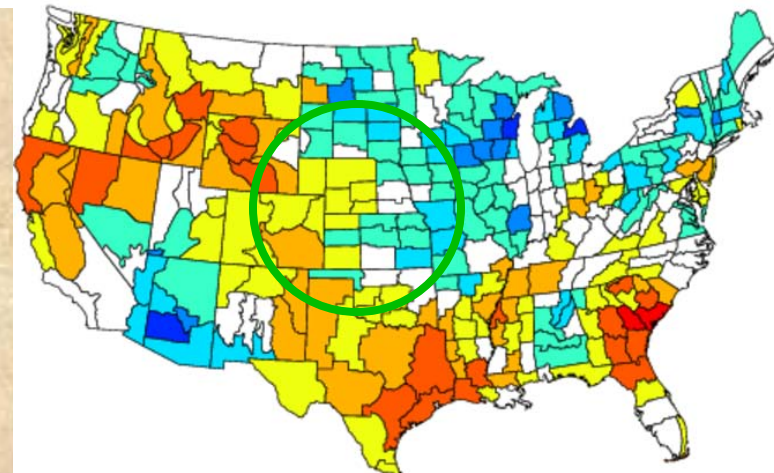
Composite precipitation anomalies in eight moderate+ La Niña cases with a warm North Atlantic. In the southeastern U.S., winters, springs, and summers tend to be drier than just with La Niña alone.

This occurred despite an overall weak AMO signal in this region.

Consistent with modeling work by Schubert et al. (2009).

Composite Standardized Precipitation Anomalies
Jun to Aug 1999, 2000, 2008, 1934, 1943, 1950, 1951, 1955, 1956

Versus 1895–2000 Longterm Average



NOAA/ESRL PSD and CIRES–CDC

–0.70 –0.50 –0.30 –0.10 0.10 0.30 0.50 0.70



La Niña Forecast Review

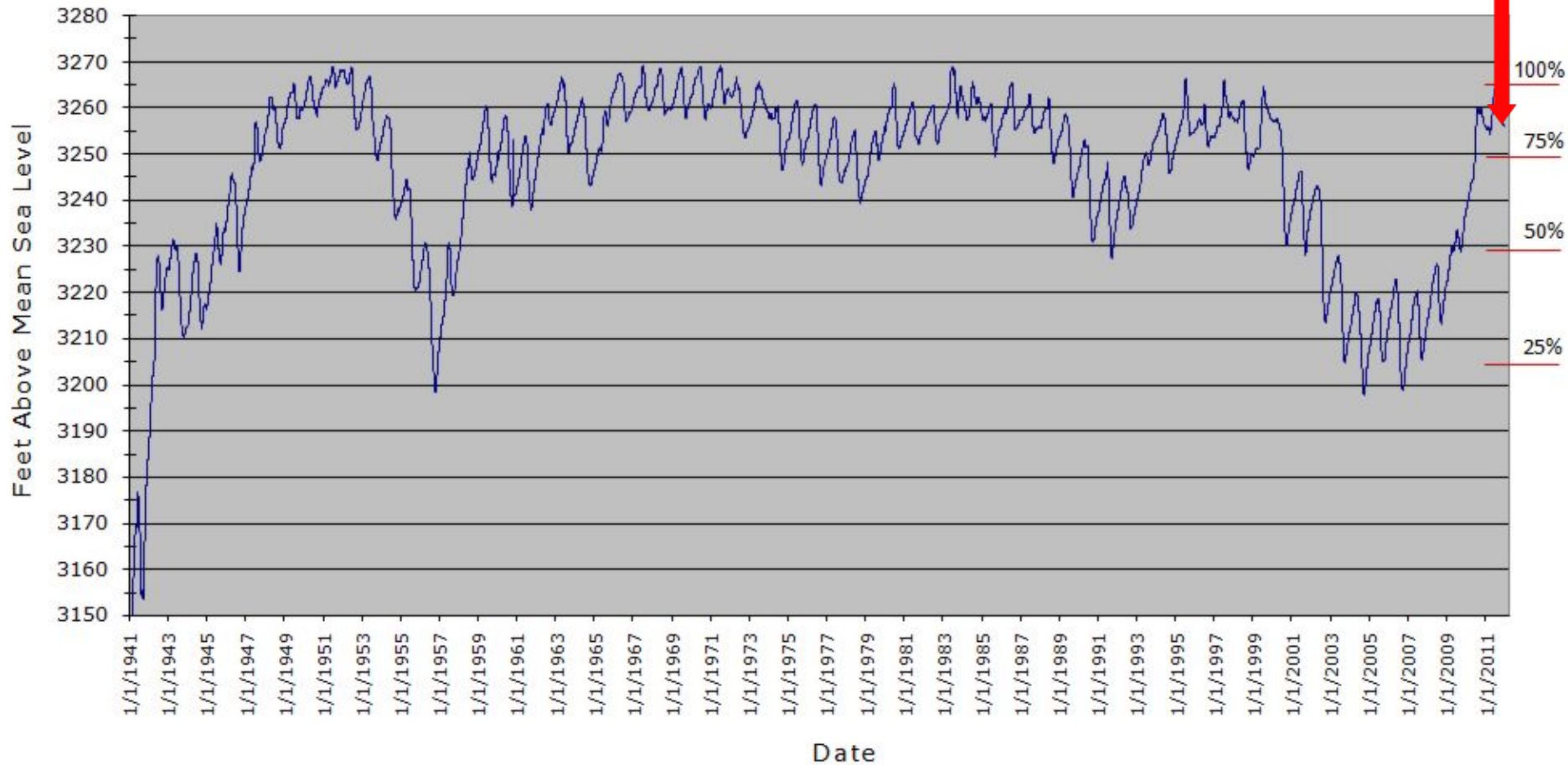
- Strong La Niña in place during last the last winter.
- Persistence and ENSO models correctly forecasted moderate to strong La Niña through Spring (MAM) of 2011.
- Models have little skill predicting past the “spring barrier”.
- Correlation of strength versus duration and analog predictions indicated good chance of lasting past summer of 2011 (Klaus Wolter).
- SST's and MEI returned to neutral during summer of 2011, only for La Niña to re-emerge in the Fall of 2011.



Nebraska Water Supply Update...

Lake McConaughy Elevation 1941 to Present

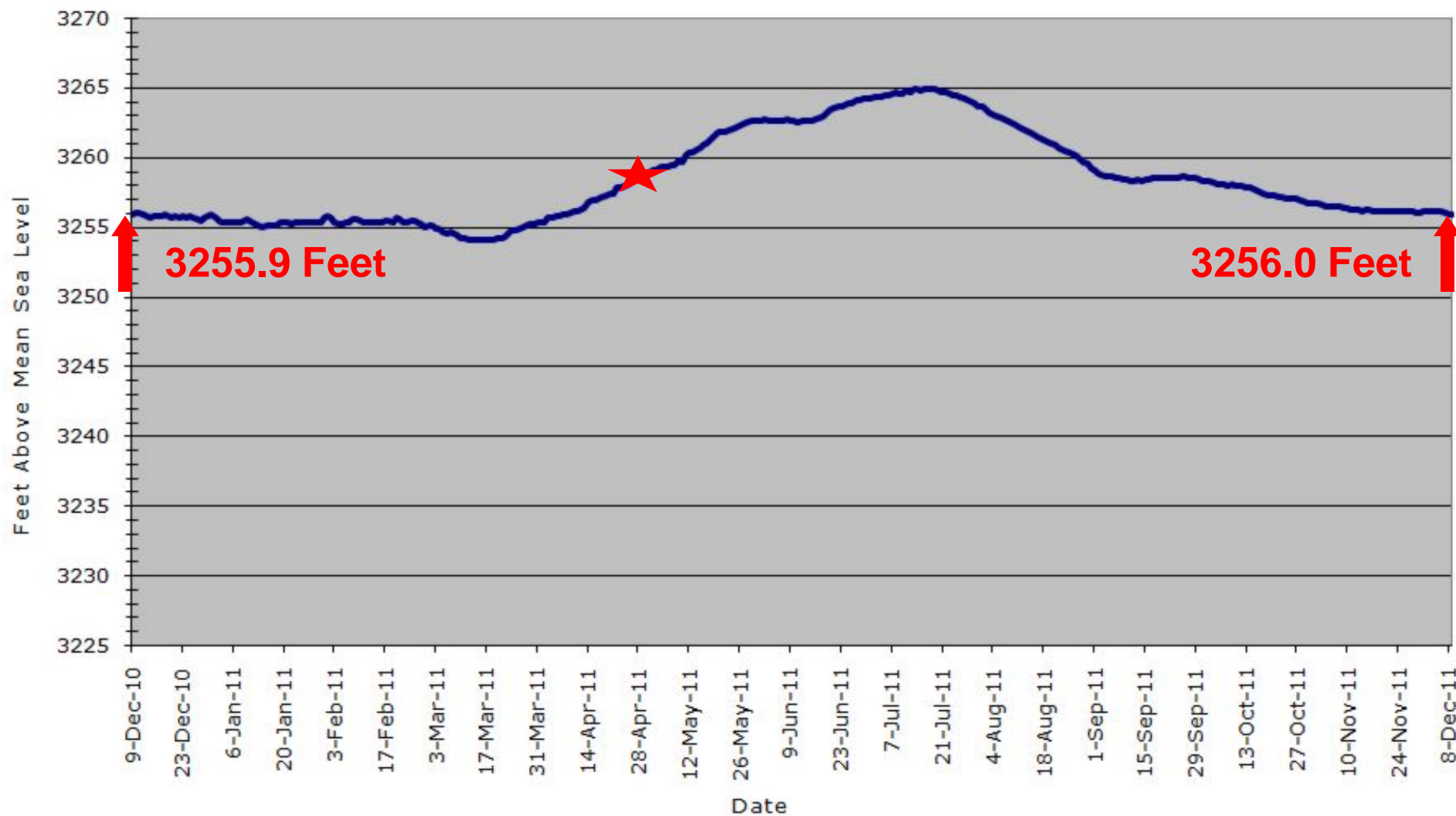
85.0% Full



SOURCE: CNPPID www.cnppid.com

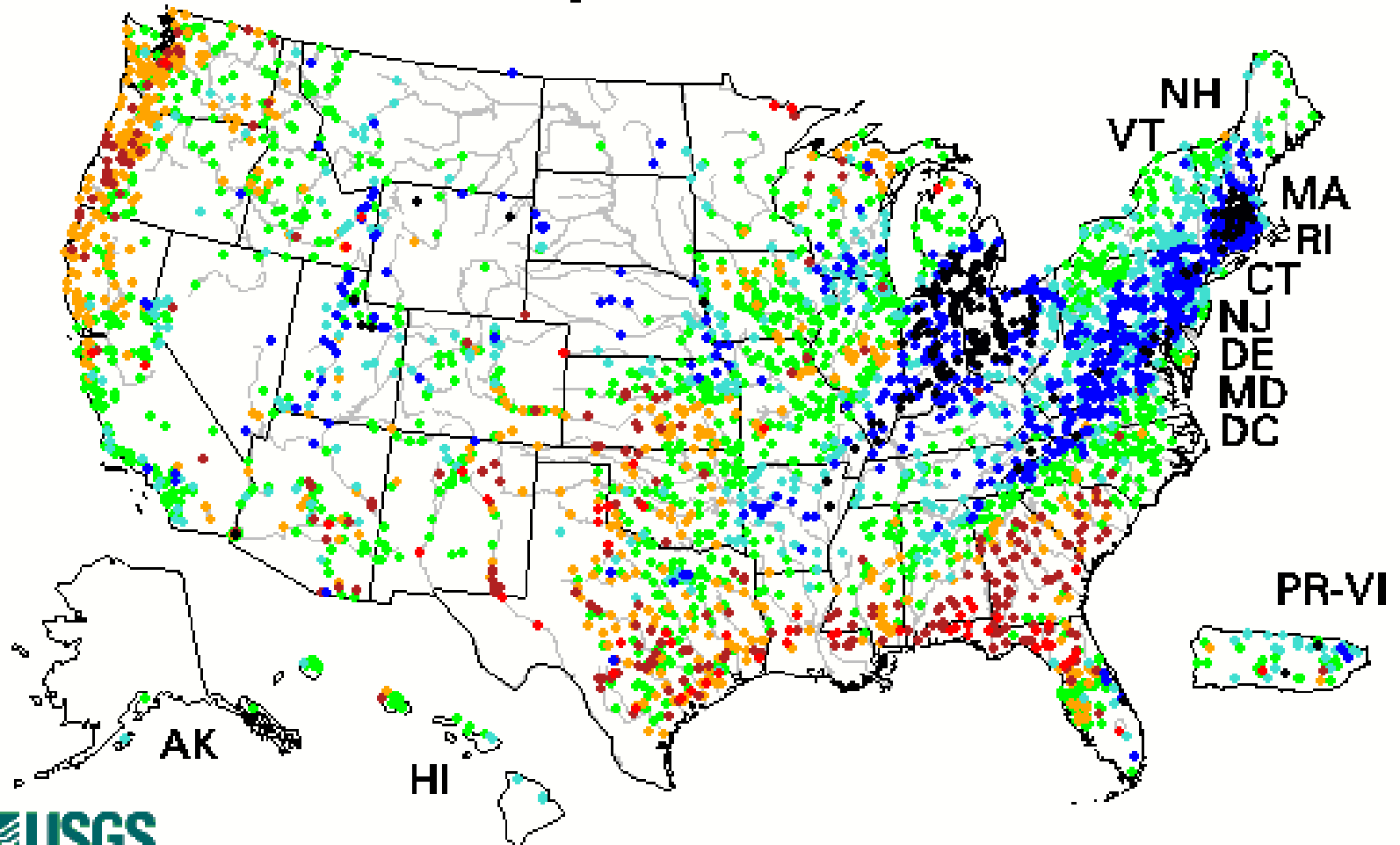
Lake McConaughy Elevation

Dec. 9, 2010 to Dec. 9, 2011



Map of 14-day average streamflow compared To historical streamflow for the day of year

Tuesday, December 13, 2011



USGS

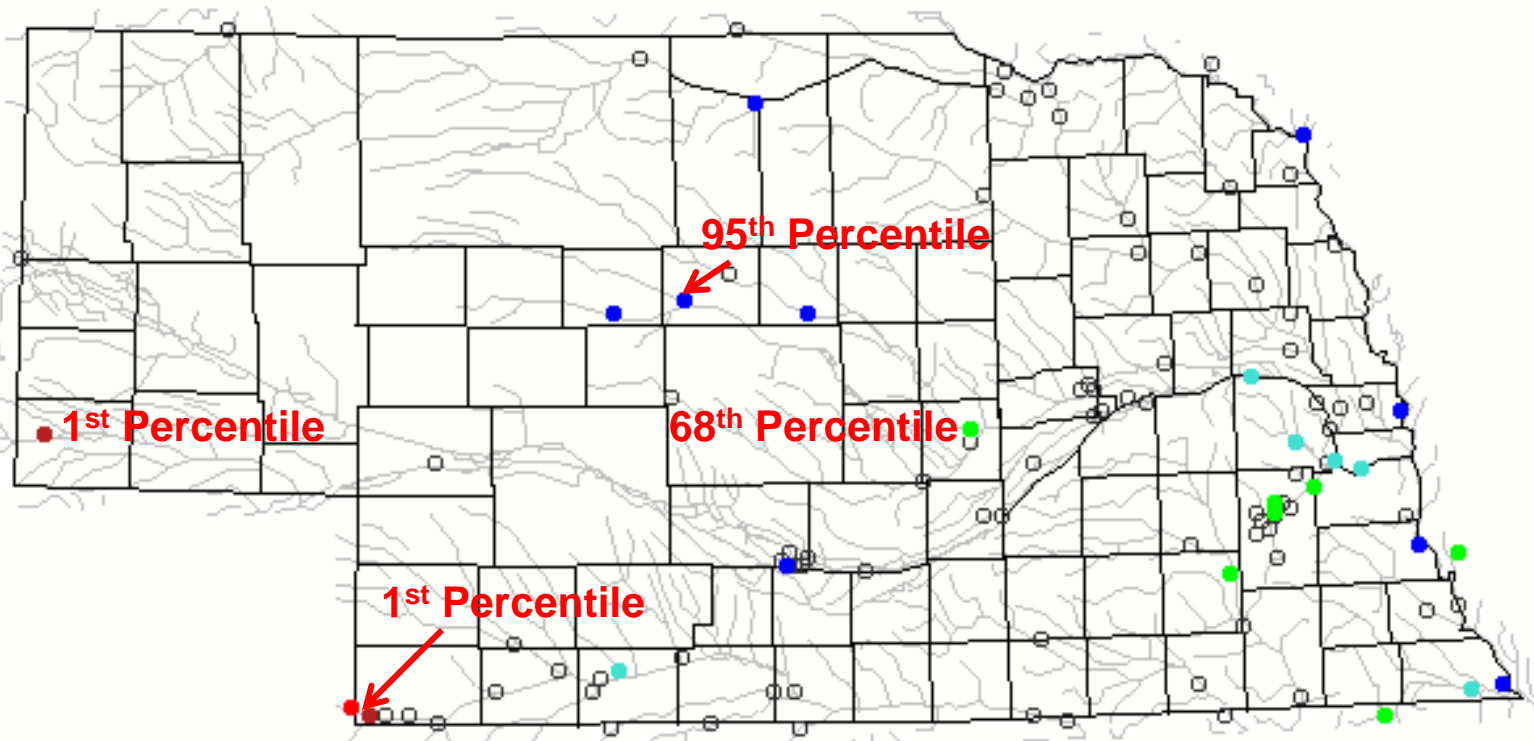
UNIVERSITY OF
Nebraska
Lincoln

Explanation - Percentile classes							
Low	<10	10-24	25-75	76-90	>90	High	Not-ranked
	Much below normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal		

National Drought Mitigation Center

Map of 14-day average streamflow compared To historical streamflow for the day of year

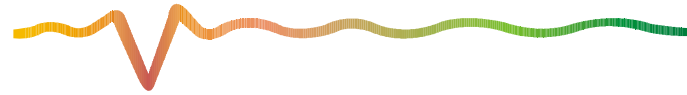
Tuesday, December 13, 2011



Explanation - Percentile classes							
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Low	<10 Much below normal	10-24 Below normal	25-75 Normal	76-90 Above normal	>90 Much above normal	High	Not-ranked



Republican River Basin



- **Hugh Butler:** 16.8% of conservation pool
- **Enders:** 40.4% of conservation pool
- **Harry Strunk:** 87.7% of conservation pool
- **Swanson:** 54.0% of conservation pool



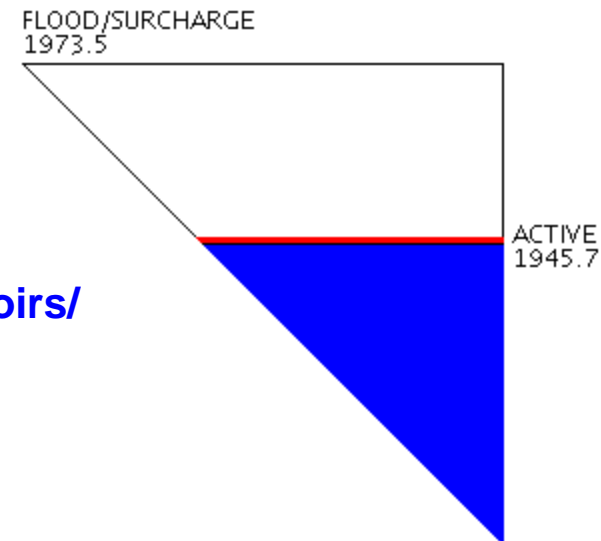
Source: BOR http://www.usbr.gov/gp/lakes_reservoirs/

Republican River Basin



Harlan County Current Conditions

- ✓ Conservation Pool is 100% Full
- ✓ 322,015 Acre-Feet of water in storage compared to 311,994 AF last year at this time



Source: BOR http://www.usbr.gov/gp/lakes_reservoirs/



School of Natural Resources Real-Time Groundwater Level Monitoring Network



Navigation

About our Project

Introduction, Project Personnel

About Groundwater

World water distribution,
Groundwater system

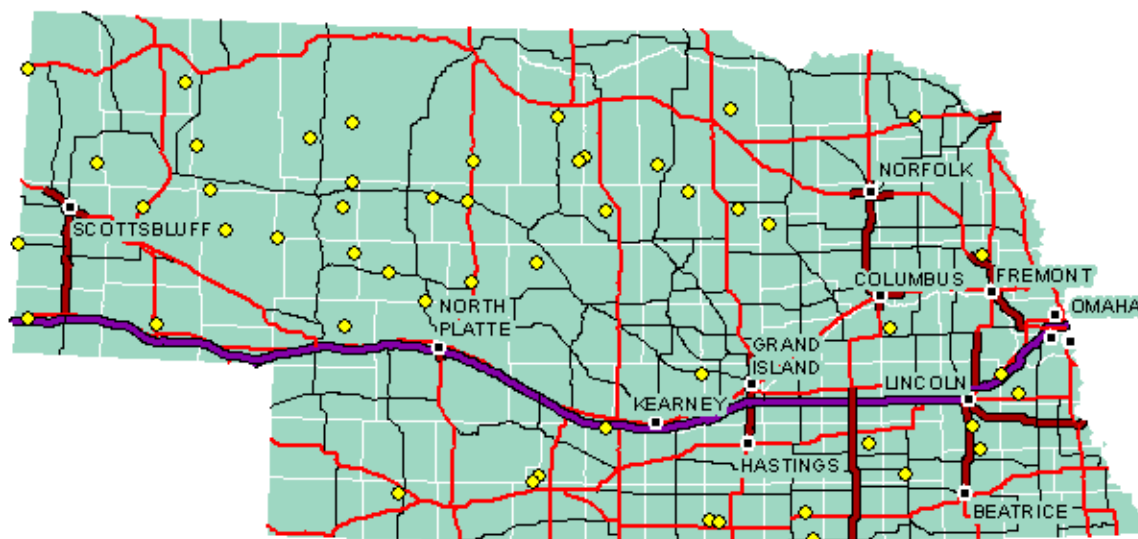
Explore Network

2-D map of the real-time
monitoring network, Retrieve
groundwater level data

Documentation

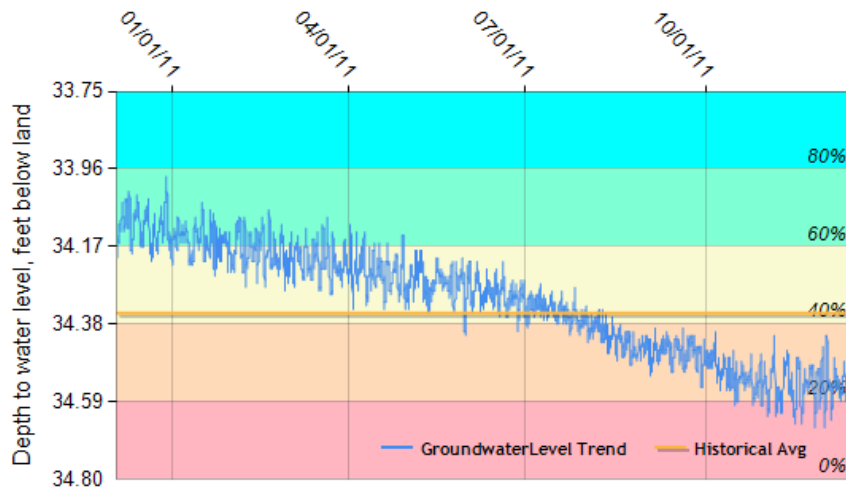
GOES Related Document,
Project Presentation, Equipment
Specification and Installation
Guide

2-D Map of the Monitoring Network Stations

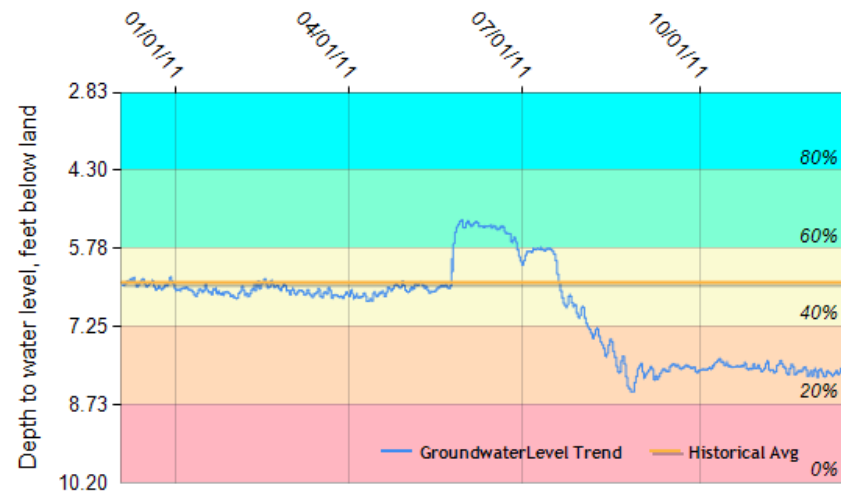


<http://snr-1349.unl.edu/FinalMap/navigationMap.aspx>

Trenton, NE



Buffalo County, NE



Summary

- **Relatively dry heading into Winter/Spring 2012.**
 - 16% of NE in D1-D2 (no D3 or D4)
 - Climatologically dry time of year
 - Critical recharge period though
 - La Nina is in place again this winter....should signal persistence of NE drought into next spring
- **Rockies snow pack off to a sluggish start compared to last year, but still *REAL* early! Plenty of time to change this story's ending!**
- **In general, streamflow and lake levels are in good shape (Big Mac (85% full) very similar to this time last year and Harlan County is at 100%)**
- **Dryness and severe drought is still on our door step on many fronts**

Questions?